

**JULY 1976**

**SIXTEENTH YEAR — No. 184**

# **international review of the red cross**



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## DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE

### ON THE REAFFIRMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW APPLICABLE IN ARMED CONFLICTS

The thirty-third plenary meeting under the presidency of Mr. Pierre Graber, Federal Councillor and Head of the Federal Political Department, denoted the end of the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of Humanitarian Law in Geneva on 11 June 1976.<sup>1</sup>

The Conference decided that its fourth session would begin on 17 March 1977; the first three weeks will be devoted to the work of the Drafting Committee, the main Committees resuming their meetings with effect from 15 April, and the session will end on 10 June 1977.

In planning measures designed to accelerate their work, representatives showed their desire that at the fourth session the Conference would finally adopt the two draft additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

President Graber pointed out that it was more imperative than ever that the evils of armed conflicts should be limited and he requested that the provisions of the Geneva Conventions should be respected everywhere and in all circumstances. He also requested the States participating in the Conference to have regard forthwith for the additional rules drawn up so far. Mr. Graber concluded with an appeal for generous aid for all the victims of hostilities throughout the world, without any distinction.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, May 1976.

At its plenary meeting the Conference took note of the reports of its Committees.

\* \* \*

Mr. Graber delivered the following statement at the press conference:

Some may find it surprising that delegations have been unable to finish the work for which this international meeting was convened, namely the final adoption of the Additional Protocols to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The reason for this should not be sought in any lack of desire on the part of the participants, as they resumed their activities on 21 April, to reach a successful conclusion, or in any lack of assiduity.

In fact, every committee and every working group kept hard at it. An average of 52 meetings were held each week. You will recall that the third session began in mid-stream, so to speak, with 70 articles still to be considered out of a total of 140 in the two draft additional Protocols.

During the present session, which was three weeks shorter than the previous one, 33 articles were in fact adopted in committee, plus 13 articles of the Technical Annex.

By what yardstick should this result be judged? Although the 107 States taking part in the Conference have different views on the difficult questions discussed here, the articles adopted, taken as a whole, are an important contribution to the development of humanitarian law.

This is true, for example, so far as humanitarian measures are concerned, of the solutions reached in the matter of medical air transport, which is sometimes of decisive importance to the wounded and the sick. They show considerable progress over the position in 1949. The Technical Annex, by improving the facilities available in future to medical and civil defence personnel, is also of primary importance to the same categories of persons.

The Conference has, in addition, asserted the right of families to be informed of the fate of their relatives who have either died or disappeared during an armed conflict. This is a major achievement.

In the field of penal sanctions, the Conference has succeeded in drawing up a list of violations of the provisions of the Protocol and of other basic rules which should be regarded as grave breaches. An innovation in humanitarian law closely related to the work of the previous session on the protection of civilian populations was the inclusion,

in the list of breaches, of the rules under which that protection is provided.

We must also, of course, consider some articles which, although not having quite the same impact on public opinion as others, nevertheless clearly reflect the effort made: here I would refer to the rules covering the behaviour of combatants towards each other. One of the basic rules (prohibition of declarations of no quarter) goes back to the Hague Conferences at the beginning of the century. That rule, in conjunction with the provision concerning the safeguard of an enemy *hors de combat*—and the need for it becomes clearer every day in the light of the sanguinary events familiar to us all—has been, through the action of our Conference, reaffirmed and developed for the whole international community, and the new countries are themselves participating directly in this reaffirmation, thus underlining the value of the work accomplished.

This account, necessarily brief, must also include a reference to the provisions already adopted in the Committees in the sphere of non-international conflicts, even though some delegations still oppose draft Protocol II on grounds of sovereignty.

Quite apart from the results achieved, the discussions have been instrumental in bringing out the various points of view on other matters, often reducing the distance between them, and in giving the work of the fourth session a good starting point. I would refer here to the discussions concerning the safeguards to be provided for civil defence personnel in case of armed conflict, and, in particular, to the discussions on the basic question of the status of guerrillas. On this point, where a successful outcome appeared to be within reach, the Committee concerned finally preferred not to take a vote, in the hope that consultations and further reflection between now and the fourth session will pave the way for a consensus at that session. Indeed the consensus procedure, which in general has been preferred by delegates, necessarily requires more time, but it ensures more effective protection through the broader recognition it renders possible.

Let us not be taken in by fine words. A constructively objective attitude imposes strict appraisal of the effort that remains to be made. Some thorny problems still lie ahead. I have just referred to the status of guerrillas; I must also mention the chapter on the repression of breaches, the question of establishing an international inquiry commission, and such problems as *apartheid*, reprisals, the protection of petroleum instal-

lations, fundamental safeguards, and prisoners of war accused of war crimes.

We can reasonably expect that all the participating States will make the effort needed to cope with these last-named problems. Indeed, they have not shrunk from seeking compromise on problems even more difficult than those that still remain to be solved. We have full confidence that they will complete the noble task they have assumed: to reaffirm, but also to develop, humanitarian law in the light of the traumatic experiences of the recent decades. The Conference has, moreover, shown its determination to complete the task by itself taking appropriate measures to speed up its work and bring it to a successful conclusion.

As to Switzerland, the host State of the Conference, we shall do all we can during the coming months to ensure a meticulous preparation for the fourth session, in particular through the active pursuit of consultations at all the appropriate levels, and to create an atmosphere that will permit the Conference fully to carry out its mandate.

There is no alternative to humanitarian law. Only men have the ability to remedy the evils engendered by their conflicts. It is their good fortune that, against themselves, they can appeal to their conscience and to their ceaseless desire to make the world more habitable.

Nor is there any alternative to the need for establishing juster and more equitable relations among men. Humanitarian law is equally subject to that requirement, which we must all satisfy, day by day, in every field of human activity—political, social, economic or monetary.

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In a forthcoming issue we shall give an analytical review of the work of the Diplomatic Conference.

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **Africa**

#### **Rhodesia**

In May the ICRC delegate-general for Africa, Mr. F. Schmidt, accompanied by the regional delegate for Southern Africa, Mr. N. de Rougemont, and a medical delegate, Dr. A. Vischer, carried out a new series of visits to places of detention in Rhodesia.

They visited six places of detention—Wha Wha, Gwelo, Que Que, Gatooma, Salisbury Remand and Chikirubi Female—in which there were 687 persons detained under the “Emergency Regulations” and with whom they were able to talk in private. They also went to visit Mr. Garfield Todd, the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, who was under house arrest, a restriction which has since been lifted.

We would mention that in Rhodesia the ICRC has access to administrative detainees held without trial but not to prisoners undergoing interrogation, whose case is sub judice, or who have been convicted.

During an audience granted them by Mr. Hilary Squires, Minister of Justice, the delegates repeated the ICRC’s request for permission to visit the “30 and 60-day detainees”, and to visit convicted prisoners as it had done in 1974.

The ICRC delegates were also received by Mr. Pieter van der Byle, Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs. They discussed with him current ICRC activities in Rhodesia and also the respect of humanitarian principles and the application of the Geneva Conventions in Rhodesia.

## Middle East

### Lebanon

In order to continue and even extend its humanitarian work in Lebanon during the next four months, the ICRC appealed on 24 May to governments and National Societies for funds. The appeal, asking for 21 million Swiss francs, is intended to enable the ICRC to continue helping the two major categories of victims, namely the wounded and the needy displaced persons.

(a) *Casualties.* — The ICRC supplies the Lebanese hospitals which treat the wounded and which are often sadly lacking in basic medicaments and medical equipment.

The funds necessary to continue this work—including the maintenance of the ICRC field hospital—exceed 1 million Swiss francs each month.

(b) *Displaced and needy persons.* — It is estimated that some 150,000 people—most of them displaced, having lost their homes in the fighting—are in urgent need of food and medical and other assistance.

Estimated needs per month amount to 1,643 tons of food (900 tons flour, 150 tons skimmed milk, 225 tons meat, 68 tons cooking fat and 300 tons of protein-rich food), 15 tons of soap and 150,000 blankets; a monthly budget of 4.2 million Swiss francs.

In view of the poor response to its previous appeal, the ICRC organized on 8 June a briefing for the representatives of government missions in Geneva. The President of the Executive Board, Mr. Roger Gallopin, described the ICRC's activities in Lebanon and the action programme for the next four months. He insisted on the urgency of the ICRC's need for financial support from the community of states, the institution having spent the funds which had been made available to it, and made it clearly understood that if substantial financial aid were not forthcoming, the ICRC would be obliged to whittle down its work and perhaps even to withdraw its delegates in the near future.

\*

In spite of the renewed outbreak of fighting during the first fortnight of June, the ICRC delegation in Lebanon continued its work of providing medical assistance and food to the victims. The staff strength consists of:

— a delegation in Beirut with four delegates, one secretary, one radio operator and an eleven-person medical team (provided by the

National Societies of Denmark, Finland and Norway) working in the field hospital, plus the locally recruited staff;

- one team at Jounieh, comprising two delegates to forward relief to the north of Beirut and towards the eastern districts of the town;
- one mobile medical team, and two delegates, at Tripoli.

From 1 to 31 May, the field hospital activities were as follows: 2,200 out-patients; 80 cases of major surgery; 207 cases of minor surgery; 280 patients receiving physiotherapy.

As a result of the increasing intensity of the fighting at the beginning of June, the field hospital was evacuated; for safety the patients were removed to buildings near to the place where delegates and doctors lived. This did not impair the efficiency of the work which continued with undiminished intensity.

In May, 29 tons of medicaments and medical supplies and 31 tons of milk powder and baby foods were sent to Lebanon. These were provided by the ICRC, WHO and the National Societies of the Arab Republic of Egypt, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom. Since it started its relief action in the autumn of 1975, the ICRC has despatched 289 tons of relief supplies, valued at 4.2 million Swiss francs.

In a press release dated 21 June 1976, it was stated that a DC-8 and a DC-6 chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross took off for Larnaca (Cyprus) with 42 tons of relief supplies for the victims of events in Lebanon. Part of these medical supplies and milk powder will be forwarded by sea to Jounieh, and part will carry on in the DC-6 to Beirut airport.

These two flights will bring to more than 300 tons the quantity of relief supplies sent to Lebanon by the ICRC since it started its operations in that country last autumn.

The Central Tracing Agency made more than 1,000 enquiries in May with a view to replying to requests for news. Since October 1975, the Agency has handled more than 6,000 such enquiries and has given replies to about 75% of that number.

\*

Prisoners having been taken in the fighting during the first fortnight of June, the ICRC has approached the parties concerned in order to visit those prisoners.

On 14 and 16 June, its delegates went to see 46 prisoners taken by the Arab Lebanon Army (ALA), 5 of them members of the Syrian armed forces and 41 members of the Saïka.

## Latin America

### Chile

In May, the ICRC delegation in Chile, led by Mr. R. K. Jenny, continued its activities for the benefit of detainees and their families.

Seventeen places of detention, holding in all 960 detainees, were visited. As our readers know, the ICRC does not have access to all detainees from the beginning of their detention. The Chilean authorities permit its delegates to visit camps of detainees held under emergency regulations and civilian prisons. The delegates have access also to several places of detention under military control. On the other hand, the ICRC is still not permitted to visit some detention centres controlled by security agencies, with one exception where delegates may go but may not talk in private with the detainees as they may in other places of detention to which they have access. The ICRC is continuing its efforts to obtain access to all places of detention where there are detainees.

The value of relief supplies distributed in May to detainees amounted to about 6,500 dollars.

The value of assistance distributed to detainees' families amounted to nearly 16,000 dollars. In all 1,840 families benefited; 1,385 in the provinces and 455 in Santiago.

### Panama

One of the tasks of ICRC regional delegates is to promote knowledge of the Geneva Conventions among the general public—particularly among youth—and the armed forces.

Mr. C. du Plessis, regional delegate for Central America and the Caribbean, is at present on mission in several of the countries in his sector, his main objective being the dissemination of knowledge of the Conventions and of the Red Cross humanitarian principles.

In Panama, the first stage of his mission, he achieved some encouraging results, thanks to the support given him by leaders of the National Guard and the National Society. Accompanied by the President of the Panamanian Red Cross, Mr. J. Espino, and by the Society's Director General, Mr. A. Canton, he recorded on video-cassette a short course on the Conventions, illustrated by the film "Red Cross on a White Ground". This course will be broadcast in all the country's barracks. In addition, this film, accompanied by an interview of the delegate on ICRC activities, was broadcast on the national television network.

Plans are being made to organize a conference on the Conventions for senior officers of the National Guard.

## Asia

### Mission by the delegate-general for Asia

The ICRC delegate-general for Asia, Mr. Serge Nessi, was in South East Asia from 8 May to 22 June 1976, accompanied by Mr. André Pasquier, regional delegate, based in Kuala Lumpur.

The object of the mission was to examine current problems in South East Asia and to prepare further visits to political detainees.

*In Thailand*, Mr. Nessi met the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his senior staff, senior officials of the Ministry of the Interior, the Director of the Internal Security Operations Command, the leaders of the Thai Red Cross and representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The draft of an official agreement authorizing the operation of the Bangkok delegation was studied jointly with the authorities. In addition, the Thai Government gave its agreement for further visits to political detainees.

*In Malaysia*, the delegate-general had constructive discussions with the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Social Affairs, the Chief of Staff, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and officials of the Malaysian Red Crescent and of the UNHCR. Following recent visits to detention centres, a programme of assistance to political detainees and their families was examined.

*In Singapore*, the ICRC representatives met the President of the Republic of Singapore, the Head of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, and National Red Cross leaders, with whom they discussed the conventional ICRC mission.

*In Indonesia*, the authorities agreed to further visits to political detainees. Practical arrangements were discussed when the ICRC delegates met the Chief of Staff of the Command for Security and Order, and the President of the Indonesian Red Cross.

*In the Philippines*, after conferring with the Chief of Staff, the Head of the Constabulary, senior officials of the Ministries of Defence and of Foreign Affairs, and leaders of the National Red Cross Society, Mr. Nessi and Mr. Pasquier were joined by Mr. J. F. Labarthe, ICRC consultant on detention problems. The delegate-general then returned

to Geneva and the regional delegate and Mr. Labarthe began a series of visits to detention centres. These visits will continue until mid-July. During their travels on the southern island of Mindanao, the delegates assessed the needs of people displaced by events. An assistance programme is to be started in agreement with the National Red Cross Society and the authorities.

### **Timor**

The ICRC delegates went to Jakarta to discuss with the Indonesian Red Cross and authorities and with the authorities at Dili, the continuation of Red Cross action in Timor.

The main purpose of these conversations was to plan arrangements for the application of an agreement which had been concluded on 4 May in Geneva between the ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross. This agreement provided for the distribution to displaced persons in Timor of food—2,000 tons of cereals and 100 tons of milk powder—from the European Economic Community. According to the agreement the ICRC was to have facilities to permit it to survey needs on the spot. However, although the ICRC delegates were able to go to Dili on 1 June, they could only stay for a few hours, so that they could make no assessment as requested by the EEC.

On returning to Jakarta, the delegates expressed to the Indonesian authorities and Red Cross their surprise, stressing that the ICRC had not been given the facilities provided for in the agreement of 4 May and could therefore not ask the EEC to carry out the programme.

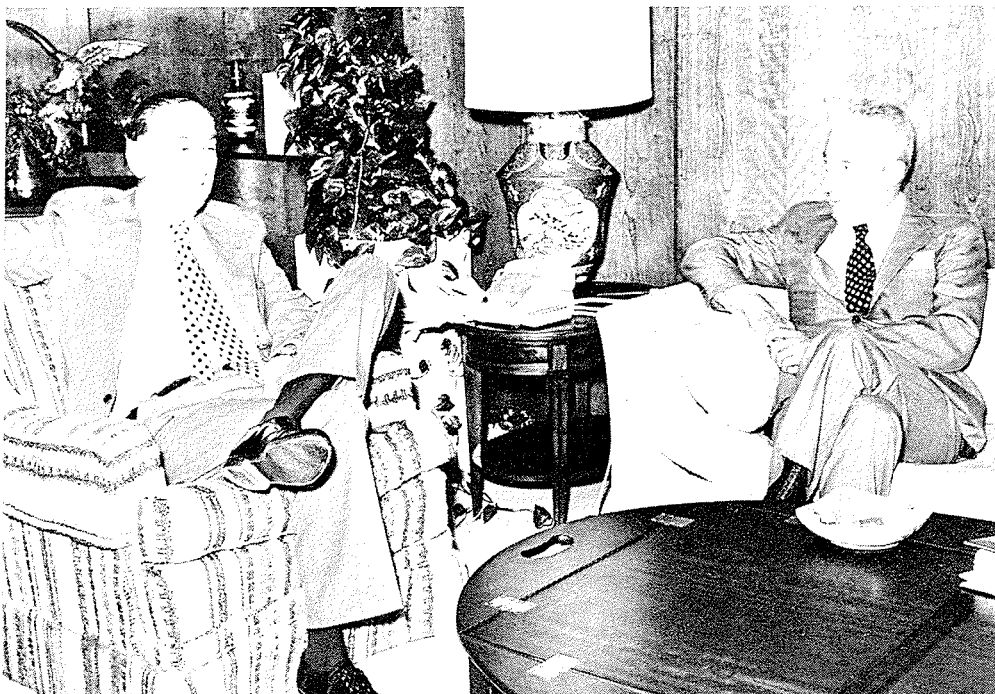
### **Bangladesh**

The new ICRC regional delegate for the Asian sub-continent, Mr. D. Borel, went to Bangladesh in the first fortnight of May to make contact with the authorities and the Red Cross Society. He conferred with the chairman of the National Society, Justice B. A. Siddiki, and with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Health and Social Welfare, Education and the Interior. They discussed problems still pending concerning non-Bengali persons whose applications for transfer to Pakistan were still being examined, the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions within the armed forces and among youth, the use of the red cross sign, and ICRC activities for political detainees.



**Canada:** Mr. R. Gallopin, President of the ICRC Executive Council, conversing with Mr. P. E. Trudeau, Canadian Prime Minister (*right*).

**United States:** Mr. R. Gallopin, with Mr. J. J. Sisco, Under-Secretary of State at the State Department (*left*).





**Dacca:** An ICRC delegate addressing a World Red Cross Day meeting. (Right, the President of the Bangladesh Red Cross.)

**Managua:** Closing session of the Seventh Meeting of Presidents of National Red Cross Societies.





## North America

### President of Executive Board in the United States and Canada

From 6 to 28 May, Mr. Roger Gallopin, President of the Executive Board, was in the United States and Canada, accompanied by Mr. Laurent Marti, special delegate for the Executive Board. For discussions in Washington and New York, he was accompanied by Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, Director of Operations, and by Mr. André-Dominique Micheli, ICRC delegate to international organizations.

At the invitation of the American Red Cross, Mr. Gallopin went first to Portland (Oregon), where he took part in the National Convention of the American Red Cross Society.

Mr. Gallopin then went to Toronto and Ottawa-where he was received by the chairman of the Canadian Red Cross, Mr. J. G. M. Clark, and other leaders of the National Society, and by Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister, Mr. H. Basil Robinson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of the Canadian International Development Agency. Several subjects of common interest related to the activities of the National Society and the ICRC and the financing of the ICRC were discussed.

On his return journey Mr. Gallopin stopped in Washington for various interviews with the Chairman, Mr. Frank Stanton, the President, Mr. George Elsey, and other leaders of the National Society, and with senior officials of the American administration including Mr. Joseph John Sisco, Under-Secretary of State in the State Department, Mr. James Wilson, Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs in the State Department, Mr. Daniel Parker, General Director of USAID, Senator Edward Kennedy, and Congressman G. V. Montgomery. The subject of these discussions was ICRC activity, particularly in Lebanon and Indochina.

In New York, in the absence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. William Buffum, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs and of the General Assembly, Mr. Brian Urquhart, Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, and Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, met Mr. Gallopin who outlined the ICRC's activities throughout the world.

## IN GENEVA

**Mr. Eric Martin, Honorary Member of ICRC**

Upon his retirement as President of the International Committee of the Red Cross at the end of June, a position in which he had served since July 1973,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Eric Martin was elected an honorary member of the ICRC. The appointment was made by the ICRC at its meeting on 30 June. In granting him the honour, the Committee expressed its gratitude for the distinction and devotion he had displayed during his presidency, noting that he had carried out important missions in various countries and had worked unceasingly to increase respect, even in difficult situations, for the emblem of the red cross, a symbol of humanity.

Mr. Roger Gallopin, President of the Executive Board, speaking on behalf of the ICRC, said:

*Among the members of our Assembly, I have been the one who, due to my responsibilities, has had the privilege of almost daily contacts with you since the beginning of your mandate. As this mandate comes to an end, it therefore behoves me to express the homage and tribute which you have earned.*

*Three years ago, Mr. Pierre Micheli and I were asked by the Assembly to visit you and try to persuade you to accept the Presidency of the International Committee which had been offered you by Mr. Petitpierre, expressing the unanimous voice of the Committee. You were very hesitant; you were surprised by that offer which you had no reason to foresee; you felt that you lacked the necessary preparation—in short, you believed it would have been desirable to be a member of the ICRC before assuming, unexpectedly, the supreme responsibility. In addition, the system*

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, June 1976

*of a two-tier presidency did not correspond either to your opinions or to your temperament.*

*Nevertheless, after a brief period of reflection, you decided to give an affirmative answer to our appeal. You did so without regard for your personal convenience, moved only by the desire to serve the institution which had called upon you.*

*The sacrifices you accepted were not destined to be in vain, for today you have the satisfaction of observing that an important work, highly positive and of great service to the beneficiaries, was carried out under your presidency, in a particularly turbulent period in international affairs, demanding unceasing efforts by the ICRC.*

*You have inspired and animated this work; you have supported it by your amiable but determined authority. To achieve this, a spirit of mind which is especially characteristic of you was essential, a spirit constantly seeking positive solutions, flatly refusing the possibility of failure, thus maintaining that conviction which is essential for success.*

*These three years of your presidency will therefore be lastingly marked by all that has been accomplished thanks to you and the noble conception you have had of your mission and of our institution. These three years, however, have constituted only one stage. Your colleagues have decided unanimously to appoint you as an honorary member of the International Committee, hoping that you will make full use of your right to take part in meetings of the Assembly, and in so doing that you will long continue to provide us with your invaluable counsel.*

*There is no question therefore of our taking leave of you, today or tomorrow, but, on the contrary, of looking forward to seeing you at our ensuing meetings, which we trust you will attend.*

*Finally, to give tangible form to our feelings, the Assembly has decided to offer you a souvenir, which I have the honour of presenting to you with the expression of our gratitude and affection.*

\*

## A Tribute from the International Committee

As a token of gratitude for his untiring work to ensure that Henry Dunant is honoured at Heiden, the ICRC awarded Mr Jakob Haug its silver medal.

Mr. Haug, while President of the Heiden Historical Society, was the instigator of the erection of a monument to Dunant's memory and of the Henry Dunant Museum containing various objects which once belonged to Dunant, manuscripts and photocopies of documents. Many of the exhibits are of interest for one reason or another, in particular Dunant's letters to Rudolf Müller revealing the useful work Müller did to rehabilitate his friend. There are also many mementos of well-known figures of the last century who helped Dunant, such as Dr. Altherr, Sonderegger, Baumberger, the Grand Duchess Maria Fedorovna, Dr. Basting, Daae and Müller.

The monument was inaugurated in 1962, the museum in 1969. The monument, by Charlotte Germann-Jahn, is an eloquent symbol; one of the most significant works erected to Dunant's memory.

The ICRC silver medal was presented to Mr. Jakob Haug in June at a ceremony in Geneva in the course of which Mr. Eric Martin, President of the International Committee, delivered an address from which we quote below the main passages:

*Henry Dunant devoted himself entirely to his fellowmen in distress and needing protection. It is therefore only right if others in their turn work so that his humanitarian message is more widely known and understood.*

*In the course of your years of activity, in which you displayed constant dedication, you succeeded, dear Mr Haug, in ensuring that Henry Dunant himself and his work are esteemed and honoured in Heiden and known beyond Dunant's last residence. This you have achieved thanks to the monument erected to his memory and the, I am tempted to say your, museum.*

*The International Committee of the Red Cross is very grateful for all you have done to honour the memory of its founders. That is why, in December 1975, it decided to award you its silver medal, and it is a great pleasure for me to present you with this distinction and to extend to you personally and to the Heiden Historical Society my hearty congratulations.*

## **Accessions to the Geneva Conventions**

In a declaration dated 29 April 1976, reaching the Swiss Government on 21 May 1976, the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe notified the Federal Council of its accession to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. This accession takes effect from 21 November 1976.

In addition, Papua New Guinea, which became an independent State on 16 September 1975, sent a declaration of continuity dated 7 April 1976, which reached the Swiss Government on 26 May 1976, and in which it took over the undertakings assumed by Australia on its accession to the Geneva Conventions on 14 October 1958.

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# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross met in ordinary session at the ICRC in Geneva on 11 June 1976. Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris was in the chair and Mr. G. Aitken (Canada) and Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh (United Kingdom) were also present. Mrs. A. F. Issa-el-Khoury, President of the Lebanese Red Cross, was unfortunately unable to attend this meeting, owing to the situation in Lebanon. Mrs. N. V. Troyan (USSR) could not come and was represented by Dr. Danilov, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. The ICRC was represented by Mr. E. Martin and Mr. R. Gallopin and the League of Red Cross Societies by Mr. J. Barroso and Shri S. Ranganathan. Mr. Alexandre Hay, President-elect of the ICRC, and Mr. Henrik Beer, League Secretary-General, were present at the meeting, and General Mihai Burca, President of the Romanian Red Cross Society, and Mr. Stelian Cinta, head of its external relations department, were also invited to attend.

A considerable part of the meeting was devoted to discussions on the organization of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross. The Standing Commission listened to a report by General Burca on the preparations being made in Romania for the Conference. A special Commission has been set up, consisting of representatives of various ministries. General Burca transmitted to the Standing Commission a letter signed by himself and by Mr. G. Macovescu, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, confirming that all the delegates and observers invited to the XXIIIrd International Conference would be granted entry visas into Romania. In the ensuing discussions, the Standing Commission approved the suggestion to divide the work of the XXIIIrd Conference among three Commissions:

Community Services;  
Protection and assistance;  
Organization.

This division corresponds in large part to the content of the "Big Study" report which will be the main subject of the XXIIIrd Conference's deliberations.

The Standing Commission considered how the examination of the "Big Study" report could best be carried out. It was thought that an informative session on this subject for National Societies might be called by the ICRC during the next Board of Governors meeting and that a session attended by the members of the Standing Commission, the Vice-Presidents of the League and senior ICRC officials might take place in the spring of 1977.

The Standing Commission also examined a memorandum by its chairman on the proposals mentioned in the "Big Study" report for changes in the composition, functions and tasks of the Standing Commission. Its members were invited to study those proposals and submit their observations to the chairman of the Standing Commission. It was proposed that the Standing Commission should present a report on this subject to the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross.

After making its customary review of current ICRC and League activities, the Standing Commission decided to hold its next meeting in Geneva on 26 October 1976.

## SEVENTH REGIONAL MEETING OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES IN MANAGUA

The Seventh Meeting of Presidents and Technical Personnel of North American, Mexican, Central American and Panamanian National Societies was held in Managua, from 2 to 5 May 1976. Organized by the Nicaraguan Red Cross Society and sponsored by the League of Red Cross Societies, it was a follow-up to the meeting which took place in Honduras in 1974. Delegates from the following National Societies attended: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States of America. The League was represented by Dr. H. Acevedo, Head Physician, and the ICRC by Mr. C. du Plessis, Regional Delegate. The inauguration of the Nicaraguan Red Cross Society National Blood Transfusion Centre—donated by the National Societies of the United States and Spain—coincided with the Meeting and was attended by the participants who were joined by the President of the Spanish Red Cross, the Marquesa de Santa Cruz.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. Jorge A. Cárdenas, President of the Nicaraguan National Society, welcomed the delegates, several of whom then took the floor, including the ICRC representative who described the work done in Latin America by the International Committee since the Sixth Meeting. To conclude his address, he assured the delegates that the ICRC was resolved to continue its permanent activities in Latin America, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean, in the years to come. He said that the ICRC's dearest wish was to continue always co-operating with the National Societies of the region, as it had for many years, for the benefit of the Red Cross community.

Between two plenary meetings, six commissions sat: Presidents of National Societies, Voluntary Women Workers, First Aid, Disaster Relief, Health and Social Welfare. Resolutions which had been prepared at various seminars were adopted on agenda items, and it was decided that the next meeting would be held at San José, Costa Rica, in 1978.



## UNITED STATES

The Annual Convention of the American National Red Cross (3,100 local chapters, representing several million paid staff and voluntary workers) was held in May in Portland, Oregon. This was a kind of nationwide family gathering, bringing together nearly 3,000 Red Cross officials, divided into working groups each containing anything between 500 and 1,000 members. It was the National Society's supreme assembly where important issues were voted and whose agenda was composed of items relating to organization, finance, exchanges of ideas and aspirations, amid a fluttering of banners and outward manifestations of deep and motivated enthusiasm.

Few National Societies are faced daily with problems as huge as those raised at Portland. Few organizations, in order to discharge their mandate, are capable of attracting so many volunteers who form "the heart of the Society's activities" and who "help to alleviate the wounds and frustration, the solitude and agony of human beings scarred by distress".

More than three million messages are exchanged every year, through the intermediary of the American Red Cross, between American servicemen scattered in all corners of the world and their families. The complex network in use may serve as a model for communication techniques and swiftness of exchange.

A large number of natural disasters (floods, typhoons, etc.) occur in a single year over widely scattered parts of the United States, and in such cases the National Red Cross may have to provide assistance to 80,000 families every year.

It has been calculated that nationwide there is one blood transfusion every 17 seconds. In effect, that corresponds to 4 million donors and a blood collection programme running to 80 million dollars a year.

The American Red Cross provides aid not only to Americans but also to victims and persons needing assistance outside the United States. It has responded to the various appeals by the League of Red Cross

Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross by sending gifts to the value of more than 2 million dollars during the fiscal year 1974-1975. This year's Annual Convention again reflected the National Society's work and its faith in the role of the Red Cross.

The President of the ICRC Executive Board, Mr. Roger Gallopin, was one of the official guests. This invitation was undoubtedly in recognition of his forty years' service in Red Cross work, but it was also a sign of the determination on the part of the American Red Cross leaders to bring home to their members, often involved in their own local obligations, the significance of international aid and of Red Cross action for the protection of the victims of natural disasters and of the victims of war.

As the United States Government and the American National Red Cross give the ICRC much-needed support, Mr. Gallopin sought to show, giving examples of what was actually being done in Chile, Angola and Lebanon, how this material support was transformed into humanitarian assistance, or in other words how the money provided by States and National Societies saved human lives.

At the final session, Mr. Gallopin was presented with the highest American Red Cross distinction, its Special Award, for his "long, faithful and distinguished service and outstanding achievement in directing and carrying out the humanitarian work of the ICRC throughout the world".

This distinction was welcomed with great pleasure by the ICRC, for whom it is a powerful stimulus for the pursuit of its humanitarian activities at the present time in various parts of the world.

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## BANGLADESH

The Bangladesh Red Cross has started publication of a review containing articles on the Society's work, the history of the Red Cross, Red Cross principles, and Red Cross action in the face of important contemporary problems such as peace and humanitarian assistance. The first two issues appeared in January and April of this year.

In his foreword to the first issue, the Chairman of the National Society, Mr. Justice B. A. Siddiky, says:

“... I believe that everybody has the right to know about the programmes and projects of the Society... we have felt the need of bringing out a periodical on our present workings and future programmes... I believe that we have established a close link with the people—the main sustaining force behind the Society...”

*International Review* is pleased to extend its best wishes for the future of this new and very useful publication.

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## INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

In an interesting article in the *Journal of the International Commission of Jurists* (Geneva, December 1975, No 15), it was stated that 1976 marked an important stage in the development of international law. Three international instruments concerning the protection of fundamental human rights came into force in January and March 1976. They are: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, this latter instrument permitting individuals to file complaints regarding violations of civil and political rights.

The two Covenants were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966 and were to enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification. The entry into force of the Optional Protocol was subject to the entry into force of the Covenant and required the deposit of at least ten instruments of ratification.

These instruments followed the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, and the question that now arises concerns the future of the Declaration in the new situation which has been created.

A declaration does not share the peremptory character of international treaties which bind States ratifying them. But the entry into force of the Covenants will in no case diminish the value of the Declaration the moral authority of which is universally recognized. The Declaration states principles expressing an ideal to which all nations aspire, while the two Covenants contain the rules for the application of those principles, which are specified in detail therein.

In order to chart the progress obtained in the application of the rights proclaimed by those instruments, governments will have to submit periodic reports giving an account of their efforts in this field.

The reports referring to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights go to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who transmits copies to the Economic and Social Council. The Council may then refer a report to the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has established its own organ: the Human Rights Committee, with members elected in their personal capacity. Reports by governments are sent to the Committee, which makes recommendations direct to the States Parties or to the Economic and Social Council.

The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider complaints from individuals belonging to States which have ratified the Protocol and claiming to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant.

The entry into force of those instruments and the procedure of reports which they contain should constitute an important further advance towards a fuller respect of fundamental human rights.

S. J.

*Some of the articles of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, based on principles similar to those of international humanitarian law, are reproduced below.*

### *Article 1*

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

*Article 2*

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:

(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;

(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;

(c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

*Article 3*

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

*Article 4*

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.

3. Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation.

#### *Article 5*

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

#### *Article 6*

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.

3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.

*Article 7*

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

*Article 8*

1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.

2. No one shall be held in servitude.

3. (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour;

(b) Paragraph 3 (a) shall not be held to preclude, in countries where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent court;

(c) For the purpose of this paragraph the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

- (i) Any work or service, not referred to in sub-paragraph (b), normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a court, or of a person during conditional release from such detention;
- (ii) Any service of a military character and, in countries where conscientious objection is recognized, any national service required by law of conscientious objectors;
- (iii) Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
- (iv) Any work or service which forms part of normal civil obligations.

*Article 9*

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.



2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.

4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.

5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

#### *Article 10*

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

2. (a) Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;

(b) Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.

3. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

#### *Article 11*

No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

#### *Article 12*

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.
3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant.
4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

#### *Article 13*

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

#### *Article 14*

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The Press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (*ordre public*) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

- (a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;
- (b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;

- (c) To be tried without undue delay;
- (d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;
- (e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
- (f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;
- (g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.

4. In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.

5. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.

6. When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.

7. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.

### *Article 15*

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of the lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was

## MISCELLANEOUS

committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

### *Article 16*

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

### *Article 17*

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

### *Article 18*

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

### *Article 19*

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas

of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

- (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
- (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

#### *Article 20*

- 1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
- 2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

#### *Article 21*

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

#### *Article 22*

- 1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.

- 4. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to take legislative

measures which would prejudice, or to apply the law in such a manner as to prejudice the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

*Article 23*

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.
3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

*Article 24*

1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.
2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.
3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

*Article 25*

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

- (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
- (b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;
- (c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

*Article 26*

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

*Article 27*

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

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## MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Under the title *Entraide et Solidarité internationales* Professor J. Patrignogic, Vice-President of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, of San Remo, has written an interesting article of which we are pleased to reproduce some passages: <sup>1</sup>

... Reciprocal aid is the most advanced duty of an advanced society.

*Mutual assistance* is one of the humanitarian duties implying—in the widest sense of the term—duty towards others, contributing to the happiness of others.

There are many ways of discharging that duty.

At first sight it would seem that one necessary condition is friendly relations between the assisting country and the assisted country. Friendship makes mutual assistance easier. In this and all other respects, the development of international friendship would be of the greatest benefit. It is a fairly rare thing in relations between nations, where mistrust is rather the rule. To establish friendship among the nations and States on useful and lasting foundations requires far more than a promise in a treaty, however official-sounding or inflated the wording. Friendship is a delicate plant. It flourishes only in fertile soil and when it is well tended.

But although friendship makes for a favourable atmosphere, it is not essential. A country called upon to help another should not make its aid conditional upon emotional or intellectual affinity or upon friendship. It must take into account first and foremost the distress involved and its ability to alleviate it.

Among the many events where the duty of helping each other may be discharged, two in particular, namely natural disaster and illegal acts, deserve special attention.

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<sup>1</sup> *Annales de droit international médical*, December 1975, Monaco.



If a natural disaster in a country is to stir others to discharge their duty of helping, it must be of exceptional gravity necessarily demanding help from abroad.

This is the case when, after a natural disaster—such as an earthquake, hurricane, tidal wave, flood or epidemic—or a social disaster—such as a civil or international war, persecutions or expulsions—a country is in great distress as a result of a shortage of food, housing, medical necessities and skilled personnel to care for the victims. If such a country is not helped by others, suffering will increase and the number of victims will grow. Other complications might follow, even to the extent of affecting public health and public order in other countries.

In the duty to assist, the original source of which is the humanitarian impulse, the thought of possible reciprocity is an incentive, for the giver today may be the recipient tomorrow. In addition, there is an advantage to be gained in taking precautions against contagion or contamination by the bane afflicting a neighbour.

Suitable help comes from countries conscious of their duties as well as of their real interest, and able to provide useful aid in good time.

Often help is spontaneously provided, but more and more, it is called for from abroad. Supply, like demand, comes most often from private agencies, from permanent and specialized bodies such as National Red Cross Societies and their federation (League), or from committees constituted to raise funds and send help.

But private initiative can hardly be effective if it is not authorized, encouraged and supported by public authorities and governments.

Consequently, the humanitarian duty of providing international help is incumbent, when all is said and done, on governments.

By keeping a record of assistance, its repetition and its importance, the “golden book of international charity and solidarity” could be compiled. Many National Red Cross Societies and the International Red Cross, and countries all over the world have discharged this humanitarian duty.

Awareness of the humanitarian duty developed sufficiently between the two world wars to warrant the tendency to lay down rules and to progressively convert it into a legal duty.

There are already at the head of the National Red Cross Societies two important constituents of the International Red Cross: the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. They are not just liaison agencies between National Societies; they intervene in every scourge, serious natural disaster or armed conflict,

to mobilize, co-ordinate and distribute relief, to organize investigations, supply information, advise, and so forth.

The conversion of humanitarian duty to help into a legal obligation began with the adoption of an International Convention laying down international rules for relief action. The Convention of 12 July 1927 instituted the International Relief Union, and assigned a twofold mission to the Union:

“1. Dans les calamités dues à des cas de force majeure et dont la gravité exceptionnelle excède les facultés ou les ressources du peuple frappé, de fournir aux populations sinistrées les premiers secours et de réunir à cette fin, dons, ressources et concours de toutes espèces;

2. Dans toutes les calamités publiques, de coordonner, s’il y a lieu, les efforts consentis par les organisations de secours et, d’une façon générale, d’encourager les études et les mesures préventives contre les calamités et d’intervenir pour que tous les peuples pratiquent l’entraide internationale.”

Although the Convention had been ratified by twenty-one States by July 1938, the Union was not a great success. After the Second World War, some signatory States abandoned the Union. The seventeenth International Red Cross Conference at Stockholm in 1948, on winding up the Union, stated “that the mission of the International Relief Union may now be regarded as accomplished”.

On the other hand, at national level, several countries have adopted special laws concerning the protection of the population in the event of natural disaster.

The period following the Second World War gave a new dimension to man’s protection in natural disaster, not only in practice but in law.

Several international legal instruments have laid down principles and basic rules for the protection of and assistance to disaster victims in all circumstances.

Some international organizations, like the International Red Cross, have adopted special rules for natural disaster relief. The procedures practised by National Red Cross Societies and by the League of Red Cross Societies have established the semi-legal status of these important rules.

International mutual assistance as a humanitarian duty is being remodelled, with an infinitely more effective universal objective, namely that of preventing scourges and human suffering.

Cases of unlawful action give rise to other problems, notably economic and social, and show the duty of mutual assistance in a totally different light.

The international community is beginning to understand this problem better. States have realized how essential it is to encourage a degree of social solidarity among themselves—a degree below which their solidarity should not go, making certain duties incumbent on them. Although they are not compelled to contribute to the repression of illegal action committed against others, they should at least refrain from any action which might aggravate the tort suffered by the victim; they are entitled, on the other hand, to help the victim. In this field intervention by the United Nations has already had encouraging results. But it is a very delicate problem which demands the full commitment of all the United Nations family. . .

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## PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

*We read in The Military Law and Law of War Review (1975, XIV-3-4) the text of the address delivered under the title: Some Existing Problems of Humanitarian Law by Professor R. R. Baxter, on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Brussels Declaration of 1874 on the Laws and Customs of War. We reproduce some extracts as follows:*

...What are some of these basic principles to which we should rededicate ourselves?

The first of these is that those who take no active part in the hostilities should not be made the object of attack under any circumstances. This should be true whether the conflict is international or non-international, whether it falls under common Article 2 or common Article 3, whether it is governed by the new Protocol on Non-International Armed Conflicts or not. It should be true whether the violence is employed by military or civilian persons. The terrorist who kills a civilian at an airport in a country not participating in the conflict is as bad a man as the soldier who deliberately and unjustifiably kills a civilian in the course of combat during an undoubted war. The crime that each commits is the same. The commandment should speak loudly "Thou shalt not kill the innocent". If the answer is that civilians are not innocent, or that deprivation justifies depravity, or that the cause was after all a good one, then one should be prepared to reformulate the rule "Thou shalt feel free to kill the innocent whenever it suits thee".

A second basic principle is that those who fight openly in arms and are captured—that is to say, military personnel—are to be protected against torture and intentional mistreatment and are to be maintained at a level of feeding, housing, and medical care that is relative to the means available to the Detaining Power. It seems incredible in these days that one should have to say that prisoners of war should not be

starved, should not be beaten, should not be tortured, should not be denied medical attention. This is the core of the protection of prisoners of war. The articles on prisoners' representatives and pay and the number of letters a prisoner may send a month are subsidiary, auxiliary provisions which are far from being indispensable.

It is essential to the proper application of these two principles that the line be maintained between those who fight and those who do not. If persons attempt to take advantage of the protection given to those who do not fight in order to commit belligerent acts, then they jeopardize the position of the civilian population as a whole. The requirement of openness on the part of those who fight is the lynch-pin of the protection of civilians. If the distinction is abandoned, every civilian may become subject to attack, not as a matter of law but as a matter of fact. But the law will crack under the blows of fact...

... These then are the six principles.

- The principle that those who take no part in hostilities should not be attacked.
- The principle that those who do fight openly should be humanely treated upon capture.
- The principle that the line must be maintained between those who fight and those who do not.
- The principle that the core of humanitarian law should be the same for all types of conflicts.
- The principle of openness and accountability.
- The principle that the application of force should not cause unnecessary suffering or be indiscriminate.

A hundred years after the Brussels Declaration is too late to tear down the existing edifice of the law and to replace it with a new body of law more responsive to human needs. We must work with what we have. It is, as I have indicated, unfortunate that we draw a hard and fast line between internal and international conflicts, but the law has long since shaped itself according to that distinction. And by now we probably have too much law and too many detailed regulations.

In light of what I have said about the proliferation of law, I hope that I will not be accused of inconsistency when I say that that law is often inadequate to perform the multiplicity of functions with which it is charged. The law of war is supposed to:

- Guide the conduct of states;
- Educate the soldier as to his duties;

- Provide detailed regulations for the internment of prisoners and for their protection through the International Committee of the Red Cross; and
- Serve as a penal code.

The amplitude and complexity of the law are a deterrent to the second of these—the education of soldiers. What is vital is commingled with what is, relatively speaking, inconsequential. The central ideas do not shine through the opaque texts drafted by lawyers, diplomats, and military personnel...

...If we were once to complete the work of the Diplomatic Conference on International Humanitarian Law, the next step might be to rationalize and simplify the law in such a way as to make the basic humanitarian principles speak loudly and clearly to those states and individuals that must apply them. This would enhance the vital educational role of the law.

At this time of stock-taking, we must turn our minds to the protection of man against suffering. The words, the legal concepts, the abstractions blind us. It is the blood on the pavement, the cry of agony, the amputation of the leg, the burned flesh, the swollen stomach and spindly limbs of malnutrition, nausea, the mourning of death, the agony of separation and of ignorance that should be foremost in our minds—not such intriguing questions as whether it would be more humanitarian to say “every civilian” instead of “a civilian” in article 206, paragraph 3. We are dealing with something evil and ugly. We must face it on those terms.

What more fitting way could there be to celebrate an anniversary of this sort than for all of us, in humility and in good will, to dedicate ourselves to the enhancement of humanity in war?

## FOR A FAIRER SHARING OF HEALTH RESOURCES

At the opening of the 29th World Health Assembly, which was held in Geneva from 10 to 21 May 1976, Dr H. Mahler, Director-General of the World Health Organization, appealed for a more equitable distribution of health resources at the international level. Here are some of the highlights of his speech:

— Despite extraordinary advances in science and technology as applied to the prevention and treatment of disease, and the rehabilitation of the disabled and infirm, the fruits of progress have been enjoyed by a relatively small proportion of the world's population.

— We must always bear in mind the practical application of existing and new scientific knowledge for the benefit of the masses of the world's population. Here lies the challenge.

— For all the speed with which disease technology has been flourishing in recent years, it has been failing in its purpose because the social, economic and political contexts in which it is being applied have changed. The extension and refinement of this technology on the one hand and its increased complexity and cost on the other have led to a contradiction between the technical potential and the socio-economic ability to apply it to all who need it.

— We must clearly recognize that the attainment of health is not only an individual human goal; over and above that, it is a social goal, and we must assess technical developments in the light of their ability to contribute to this goal.

— Longevity has not brought the happiness that many assumed it would. Long life without improvement in the quality of life is one of the tragic sequels of technological development in many countries.

— A more equitable distribution of health resources at the international level is a proper public health concern. The answer lies in social justice, solidarity and collaboration between countries for the generation of

additional health resources in the less affluent countries and for reciprocal understanding of the different solutions to similar problems adopted in various countries.

— The mere prolongation of life, unaccompanied by an improvement in its quality, may not be as sacrosanct a goal as it appears in certain societies.

— It is possible that for some societies to attain the goal of total population coverage with essential health care a revolution may have to take place in their very concepts of the purpose of life.

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## HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS

*An interesting article concerning "medical ethics" by Mr. Norman Howard-Jones, appears in World Health,<sup>1</sup> under the title "Health and Human Rights". We reproduce below some extracts:*

Today health implications of human rights are complex, involving philosophical, ethical, social, and economic elements—and in some cases religious convictions. But until within living memory health was mostly a personal matter implying a reciprocal relationship between patient and physician. The principles of this relationship were codified some 2,400 years ago in the Hippocratic Oath, and it is interesting that although no trace now remains of Hippocratic ideas of the nature of disease, those of physician-patient relationships and rules of conduct between physicians have survived as the cornerstone of medical ethics.

Conventional medical ethics always embraced two distinct elements: the physician's duty to his patients; and his obligations to his professional

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<sup>1</sup> WHO, January 1976.



colleagues. These elements, while distinct, are complementary, for it may be supposed that a physician who behaves unethically towards his fellows may well be not entirely ethical in his attitude to his patients.

Both elements are found in the Hippocratic Oath, which refers first to intraprofessional relationships. The novitiate had to swear: "To hold my teacher in this art equal to my own parents". This and similar provisions constitute an early form—perhaps the earliest—of self-protective professional ethics. But the Oath was not only a code of conduct to regulate the behaviour of physicians to one another. It required them all to swear:

Into whatsoever houses I enter, I will enter to help the sick, and I will abstain from all intentional wrongdoing and harm, especially from abusing the bodies of man or woman, bond or free.

This provision of the Oath is crucial, for it establishes the principle that the physician may not be influenced by a discriminatory attitude to differences of sex or social situation, and those who took the Oath were thereby pledged to treat all patients with the same respect. Nevertheless, as is well known, during the Second World War certain physicians flagrantly transgressed these ancient and hallowed medical traditions by performing cruel, and sometimes not very meaningful, experiments on inmates of concentration camps. Reports of these experiments excited widespread revulsion, and one of the early acts of the World Medical Association, founded in 1947 as a sort of international federation of national medical associations, was to promulgate in 1948 the Declaration of Geneva, which is essentially a reformulation of Hippocratic ideals in modern terms. In this declaration it is stated: "The health of my patient will be my first consideration" and that the physician shall not be influenced "by considerations of religion, nationality, race, party politics or social standing". Thus, after more than two millennia, the international body most representative of the world's physicians reaffirmed the basic principles of the Hippocratic Oath.

### **"Medical ethics" and "bioethics"**

The Hippocratic writings exemplify not only the first formulation of the principles of medical ethics as they are accepted today but also the first glimmerings of a rational approach to the study of medicine. The manifestations of disease were treated as natural phenomena and carefully observed and described, but there were few indications as to what the physician might do to influence the course of nature. In fact, in the

first century B.C., Asclepiades, a fashionable physician of Rome, stigmatized the Hippocratic approach as a "meditation upon death". Many centuries were to pass before there was any improvement in the ability of physicians to influence disease. Indeed, it is indicative of this lack of progress that until well into the 19th century the Hippocratic writings were required reading for medical students. During all this long time the rights of patients were considered to be adequately safeguarded by the ethical standards of those who practised the ancient and honourable profession of medicine. And it is still true that in most physician-patient situations the professional conscience of the physician offers the best guarantee of the patient's rights.

Nevertheless, as medical science has become ever more capable of doing what it was always supposed to do, new perspectives have emerged. There are now physician-patient situations in which society as a whole must be the final arbiter. And what may be judged to be right in one social context may be considered wrong in another. In recent years the term "bioethics" has been coined to include not only conventional medical ethics but also the broader ethical problems that cannot be left entirely to the judgement of physicians. Paradoxically, the more effective medical science becomes, the more the physician's discretion is limited by the ethical values of the society of which he forms a part.

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## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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Towns fit to live in, *World Health, Geneva, May 1976.*

... The situation we face today, both as a whole and in its particular architectural and urban manifestations, raises the question: what is to be done about it?

In the face of so much uncertainty, complexity and confusion we have to make new, original plans for the future, but taking the word "original" in its first sense of "starting at the beginning".

Man is a sociable and weak creature—the first attribute is perhaps a consequence of the second. And his surroundings must be suited to this dual circumstance.

If we want the architecture and town planning of the future to develop in harmony with the actual needs of man and society, their reorganization must be based on thorough studies by doctors, hygienists, sociologists and psychologists, giving the coordinates for what architects and town planners alike are to put in concrete form.

All the means which data processing puts at our disposal today are essential if we are to use the enormous range of possibilities for selecting and designing the master plans which will serve as a programming basis for the creation, from scratch, of new prototypes for the homes and cities of the future, guided by a true vision of man and his authentic, vital needs.

If we are to avoid the very errors perpetrated by architectural and urban schemes founded on ideological, cultural or even literary concepts that led to the dehumanization of the city, our concept of the city has to be inspired by the authentic needs of the community as well as of man himself. That is the object and purpose of the city.

Open spaces and confined spaces must be created for man which measure up to his own physiological attributes—respiratory, alimentary, hygienic, muscular and so on; to his own psychological requirements—personal relations, sunshine, noise, or silence; and to his social needs for company, his various roles as a citizen, at work or at leisure, as a neighbour, and so forth.

Architecture and town planning are human creations at the service of man. And the prime service they can deliver to the man who has to live and to cohabit with his fellows in the city has to be that of health, whether physical or psychological.

Even while we recognize this we forget that the city has to supply man with clean air to breathe, drinkable water, a variety of wholesome foods and an environment which from both a climatic and an aesthetic point of view enables him to enjoy a happy life.

For more than five thousand years our ancestors have chosen the sites for their cities because of the healthy air, sweet and plentiful water, fertile soil, good climate and a pleasant setting. It would be an unpardonable step back-

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

ward if, to serve the unjust interests of a few unscrupulous businessmen, mankind forgot a whole tradition going back all those centuries.

When the city has those vital, basic components which guarantee the best possible health for its inhabitants, then one can think of adding all the technological gadgets that the imagination can dream up in the way of transport, entertainment and leisure pursuits in general. But these trimmings are not worth the terrible price which the long-suffering inhabitants of our big cities pay in terms of health and happiness.

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EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

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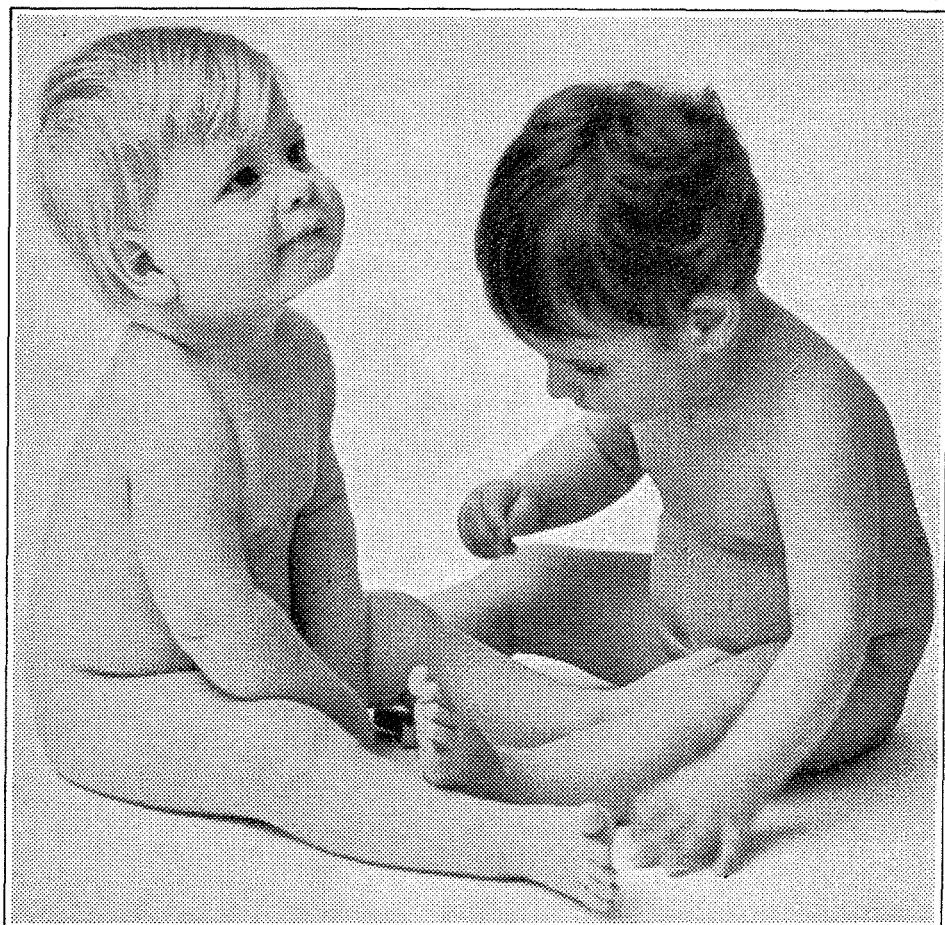


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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B. P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — The new address of the Red Cross Society is not yet known.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road. P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, No 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 29-12 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 108*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur* 08-03.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México* 10 D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington* 1. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua*, D.N.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo* 3.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila* D-408.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore* 9.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg* 2000.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid* 10.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo* 7.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London*, *SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington*, D.C. 20006.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* 117036.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- SOUTH VIET NAM** — Red Cross of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Hồng-Thập-Tu street, 201, *Ho Chi Minh Ville*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.